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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/778,220	02/06/2001	Steve Alexander Whitlock	16600.105006	5736
20786	7590	03/24/2005	EXAMINER	
KING & SPALDING LLP 191 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E. ATLANTA, GA 30303-1763			WEBB, JAMISUE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3629	

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/778,220

Applicant(s)

WHITLOCK ET AL.

Examiner

Jamisue A. Webb

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2001.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20040811.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The applicant's invention claims a method for supporting the efficient transfer of baggage and calculating potential assignments and routes for the baggage. The claims even claim an equation used for calculating the cost of the assignment to determine the assignment solution. The specification fails to include a working example of how to determine the assignments and calculate assignments and routes according to the variables claimed. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to read the specification and determine how to calculate the potential assignments and routes and determine the best assignment and route, without undue experimentation.

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 2, 7, 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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5. Claim 2 recites the limitations "the software program" and "the selected assignments and routes". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

6. Claim 7 recites the limitation "the assignment solution". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. This claim is dependent on Claim 5, which calculates multiple assignment solutions, this phrase is referring to the assignment solution in the singular form, and therefore it is unclear which assignment solution this is referring to.

7. Claim 12 recites the limitation "the step of formulating various combinations of potential routes". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claim 15 recites the limitation "the last of the close connection gates". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Glass et al. (6,278,965).

11. With respect to Claim 26: Glass discloses the use of a system with a central computer system (106), a server computer (104) running a software module (see Figure 1), one client computer (102) coupled to a server, and a second client coupled to a server (110). The examiner

notes that Claims 26-28 are drawn to a network, or system claim, which gives weight to structure only. The descriptive limitations in the claims (such as for managing traveler processes and for transmitting passenger data, for calculating baggage assignments, a tug client and a dispatch client) are more recitations of intended use. It has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is indeed to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations.

12. With respect to Claim 27: Glass discloses the server having access to multiple databases (115 and 117) where information can be retrieved.

13. With respect to Claim 28: See Column 5, lines 45-47.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 1-16 and 20-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Koini et al. (6,580,046).

16. With respect to Claims 1 and 20: AAPA, as shown in the "Background" of the Invention, teaches a method for transferring baggage from an inbound flight to connecting flights comprising the steps:

- a. Identifying an inbound flight (which the examiner considers to be a form of conveyance),

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- b. Receiving data concerning the baggage,
- c. Calculating assignments for baggage transfer,
- d. Calculating potential routes for the baggage and selecting an efficient route
- e. Distributing the selected assignments and routes, and
- f. Delivering the baggage to one or more of the outbound flights.

AAPA teaches the claimed invention except for the use of a software module operating on a server which performs the above steps a-e. Koini discloses the use of a software module/program for the automated conveying, sorting and loading of baggage items, which identifies flight information along with the baggage data (Column 2, lines 36-40) and calculates the optimal assignments and routes (Column 2, lines 40-44). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of AAPA by using the baggage handling software module of Koini to automate and optimize the calculations of assignments and routes, in order to provide an automated and efficient process for baggage transfer (See Koini, abstract and column 2).

17. With respect to Claims 2, 3 and 21: AAPA discloses in the background that tug drivers inform the dispatcher when they are empty or available and also discloses that the dispatcher is notified when a flight is coming in (in bound) and the flight information and flight number are given to the dispatcher. The combination of AAPA and Koini disclose the dispatcher's duties are done by the automated process, or the computer of Koini. Therefore, together they disclose the step of notifying the software module that tugs are available for delivering baggage as well as the steps of notifying a dispatch client of an inbound flight number and transmitting the flight number to the software module.

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18. With respect to Claim 4: Koini discloses the flight as well as the baggage data (which the examiner considers to be passenger data also, due to the fact that baggage and passengers are linked) is obtained from airport systems and the obtaining of the data is old and well known in the art (See Column 1, lines 31-32). What these systems are called is non-functional descriptive data. The method is obtaining the data from systems, and whether the system is a flight performance evaluation system or an operations support system or some other system with a different name is not functionally related to the method and therefore does not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed.Cir.1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

19. With respect to Claims 5, 6 and 22: AAPA discloses that dispatchers use variables such as driver, baggage and stop parameters to determine the best assignment and creates solutions for baggage transfer, however fails to disclose calculating the cost for each assignment and saving the solution with the lowest cost. Koini discloses the method of determining the optimal assignment for baggage transfer. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art, absent showing evidence of unexpected results. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. Furthermore it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, absent evidence of unexpected results. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d.

20. With respect to Claim 7: It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that when determining the solution for baggage, that it would be all the baggage that needs connecting from

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an inbound flight, due to the fact that all baggage that is not at the final destination would need to be further shipped and therefore transferred.

21. With respect to Claim 8: AAPA discloses that the zones of an airport are taken into effect when calculating the assignment solutions.

22. With respect to Claim 9: It is old and well known in the art, that when given multiple options, that options that exceed a defined limitation are eliminated. Therefore it would have been obvious to eliminate possible assignment solutions that exceed certain parameters or limits.

23. With respect to Claim 10: Koini discloses a method of determining the optimal assignment for baggage transfer, and as disclosed above, the cost is merely a variable in the determination and it would be within the skill of one of routine skill in the art, to optimize the solutions (baggage assignments), therefore the cost are merely an equivalent way to optimize the baggage assignments, absent showing evidence of unexpected results.

24. With respect to Claims 11, 12, 23 and 24: AAPA discloses that dispatchers use variables such as driver, baggage and stop parameters to determine the best assignment and creates solutions for baggage transfer, however fails to disclose calculating the total distance and saving the best solution as one of the shortest distance. Koini discloses the method of determining the optimal assignment for baggage transfer. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art, absent showing evidence of unexpected results. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. Furthermore it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, absent evidence of unexpected results. *In re Boesch*, 617 F .2d.



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25. With respect to Claim 13: AAPA, in the background of the invention, discloses the tug driver's route for completing the assignment is typically created by starting with close connections that are departing shortly after the inbound arrival.

26. With respect to Claim 14: AAPA, in the background of the invention, discloses the route solution contains the gates the driver has to make stops at, which would inherently contain all the gates the driver has to stop at, in order for the driver to be informed of the route.

27. With respect to Claims 15 and 16: AAPA discloses that dispatchers use variables such as zones, gates and stops to determine the best routes for the driver. Koini discloses the method of determining the optimal assignment for baggage transfer. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art, absent showing evidence of unexpected results. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. Furthermore it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, absent evidence of unexpected results. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d.

28. Claims 17-19 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA and Koini, in further view of Jones (6,748,320).

29. With respect to Claims 17-19 and 25: AAPA discloses the dispatcher notifies the tug driver of the routes, along with assignments, but fails to disclose the notification given to them by clients mounted on the vehicles. Jones discloses the use of a system for delivering packages, where the driver of the transportation vehicle has a client device located in the truck, for the dispatcher to send delivery information to the vehicle at any point during the delivery route (see

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abstract, Figure 1 and Column 10, lines 36-56 and Column 11, lines 6-37, Column 17, lines 32-36). Jones further states that the communication system can be used in many other types of vehicles and systems (See Column 4, lines 36-44). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify AAPA and Koini, to include the vehicle communication system of Jones, in order to provide a more efficient form of delivery where more items can be delivered on one vehicle. (See Jones, Columns 1 and 2).

*Conclusion*

30. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Patents

- a. Nishimura (6,003,009) discloses the use of a flight information database with baggage handling information, and a system that indicates the route for the baggage.
- b. Fickenscher (3,679,874) discloses the use of an automated baggage handling system that is automated.
- c. Gagnon et al. (5,842,555) discloses the use of zones within an airport, used for the transfer of baggage.
- d. Quackenbush et al. (6,512,964) discloses the use of a method for transporting baggage separate from the passenger.
- e. Szendrodi et al. (4,416,435) discloses the use of a baggage handling system, which are linked to the passengers and delivers baggage to outbound flights.
- f. Glass et al. (6,278,965) discloses the use of a traffic advisor system for an airport, which is used for baggage handling carts as well as planes.
- g. Culbertson (5,799,263) discloses the use of a public transportation dispatching system.

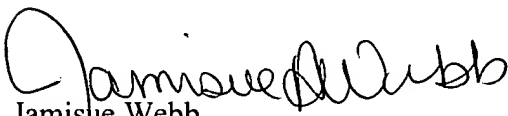
NPL Literature

- h. IBM (M2 Presswire, October 3, 2000) discloses the use of a software program which controls airport operations including baggage belts.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jamisue A. Webb whose telephone number is (703) 308-8579 until April 13, 2005, after which is (571) 272-6811. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 - 4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (703) 308-2702 until April 13, 2005, after which is (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Jamisue Webb

  
**JOHN G. WEISS**  
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